PAN AMERICAN fisherman

In This Issue . . .

- ★ Coast Guard Rescue Operations
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- ★ POFI Activities
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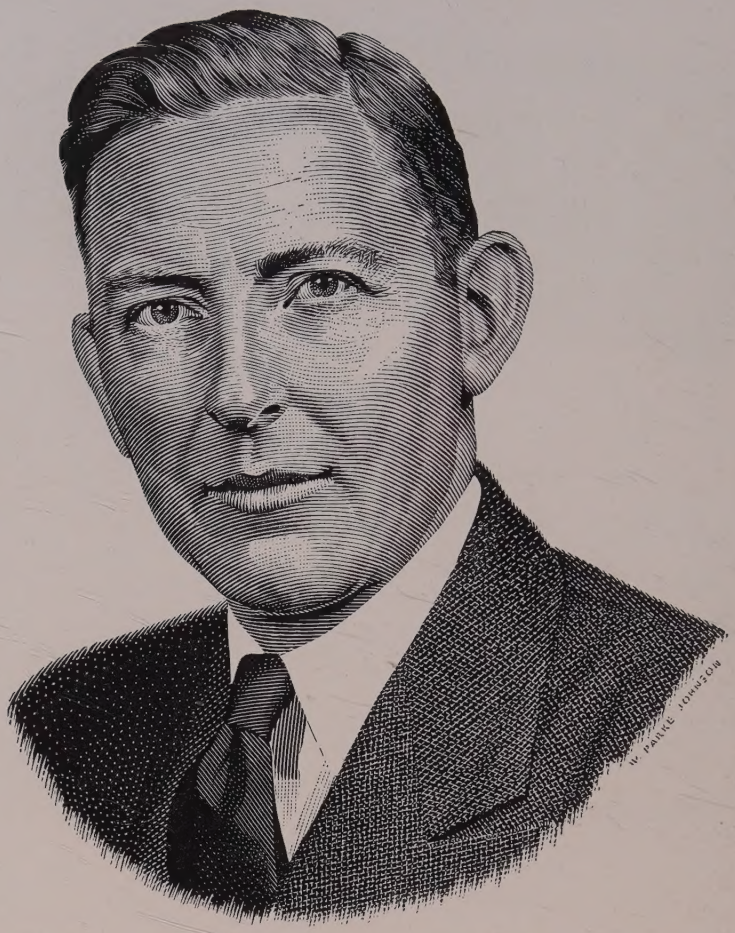

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President
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PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

The President's rejection of the Tariff Commission's recommendation in the groundfish fillet case has struck like a bombshell. It has shattered the last hope that the Escape Clause of the Trade Agreements Act might be anything but a sham. Congress must recapture its responsibility for tariff administration or frankly abdicate.

The New England fisheries had great need of a remedy against injury from imports. The record was exceedingly clear . . . It looks very much as if the producers of this country with their workmen have a lesser standing than their foreign counterparts.

Canada, principal protestant in this case, has never hesitated to restrict imports when she regarded such action as necessary. She has imposed embargoes on various items of imports from the United States at will from time to time without protest from us. She will, of course, protest more of our actions if that is all that is needed to prevent us from doing something she frowns upon.

When we seek to regulate imports so they will not destroy our own industry, as provided under the Escape Clause, Canada protests. She speaks darkly of retaliation. Yet, the Escape Clause is a part of our trade agreement with her. The Trade Agreements system was supposed to overcome retaliatory measures.

In proposing a remedy under the Escape Clause we fulfilled all the necessary requirements of due process. There was nothing trivial or arbitrary about the findings of the Tariff Commission. It took many months in reaching a conclusion. No capricious action was proposed. Imports of groundfish fillets have increased so rapidly while domestic production has done little more than stand still, that the future of the industry was at stake. Now the outlook is for slow but sure liquidation. This will bring great joy to the free traders.

If in such cases as this the United States is to be pressured by threats of rataliation and ill-will from trade agreements countries, it would be better to throw away the Escape Clause and its trade agreements.

Had we violated the spirit or letter of the Escape Clause it would have been one thing. This has nowhere been alleged by anyone. We have hewn closely to the procedural requirements of fairness in all these Escape Clause cases. It is something quite different when the other countries use threats as a means of preventing our Tariff Commission recommendations, duly arrived at after full hearings and investigations.

While the White House is properly concerned about foreign relations, the executive power is out of bounds when it undertakes the regulations of our foreign commerce. Either that or our Constitution is wrong. This case and others like it show that the makers of the Constitution were right: they conceived it to be proper that foreign commerce should be an adjunct to and not the master of our domestic economy. The tail should not wag the dog.

O. R. Strackbein, *Chairman*
Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy
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U.S. Tuna Catch Can Be Increased

The United States catch of tuna could be greatly increased by adoption of methods for taking subsurface stocks not now exploited and by fishing new areas in the mid-Pacific. the Fish and Wildlife Service reports as the result of a comprehensive study made recently.

Tuna constitutes one of the world's leading fishery resources and the United States catch, which has averaged about 350 million pounds annually in recent years, "is one of the most valuable products taken by fishermen."

Since the war, increased demand for canned tuna in the United States has stimulated world interest in the tuna fisheries. The tuna fleet consists of craft on which little improvement can be made to increase the present efficiency of production. "Unless some revolutionary means of catching tuna is developed to a practical stage, there appears to be little chance of curtailing production costs through increased effectiveness per unit of crew effort."

An important aspect of the tuna fishery is live bait, since 70% of the total catch of tuna by United States vessels is made with it. Between 85 and 90% of the bait supply is found in foreign countries. "A limited amount of research concerning synthetic bait has been started. Development of a suitable synthetic bait or substitute source of natural bait would benefit the tuna industry."

At least 50% of the weight of the whole tuna, as landed, is not canned, the report points out. The so-called "waste" material is used to produce liver oils, solubles, liquid fertilizer, tuna oil and meal.

The two leading canned fish products for human consumption, tuna and salmon, show divergent consumption trends, the demand for tuna increasing, while that for salmon has declined.

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THE 1953 COMMERCIAL Fish Catch In California

LANDINGS of commercial fish in California ports during 1953 amounted to 546,360,000 pounds, off 21% from 1952, according to the annual statistical report just published by the marine fisheries branch of the California Department of Fish and Game.

A total of 694,977,000 pounds was brought ashore for sale or processing in 1952 and 904,088,000 pounds in 1951. The last time the California catch dropped below 550,000,000 pounds was in 1931, when landings totaled 502,390,000 pounds.

Sardines Down

Fisheries specialists credited the nose-dive to the virtual disappearance of the sardine from Pacific coastal waters. Since the 1930's, they have been repeatedly warned of the dangers of overfishing and called for protective legislation. (Commercial fishing laws are set by the Legislature and not by the Fish and Game Commission.)

Catches soared to nearly a billion-and-a-half pounds a year in the 1930's and 1940's before sardine and mackerel shortages brought totals tumbling.

Tuna Up

Tuna, the fishery's top cash crop since World War II, led in total poundage for the third straight year with landings of 298,000,000 pounds. This was off about 18% from the 1952 total, however, to mark the lowest catch since 1948.

Yellowfin tuna, at 132,086,000 pounds, was the highest producer, followed by skipjack at 122,306,000 pounds and albacore at 33,835,000 pounds.

The 1953 sardine landings stood at 9,469,000 pounds, compared with 14,330,000 pounds in 1952 and 714,522,000 pounds in 1950, the last "big" year. The jack mackerel haul last year totaled 55,750,000 pounds, against 146,521,000 pounds in 1952. Pacific mackerel totals dropped from 20,605,000 pounds to 7,502,000 pounds in 1953.

Only anchovies, among the major fish crops, showed an increase. This expanding fishery landed 84,504,000 pounds in 1953, against 55,783,000 pounds in 1952, the previous record high.

Salmon and Shellfish

Salmon boats, operating principally out of San Francisco, took 7,969,000 pounds in 1953, compared with 8,127,000 pounds in 1952.

The total shellfish take was 24,081,00 pounds, compared with 23,706,000 pounds in 1952. But a doubling of the squid harvest, from 3,671,000 pounds to 8,917,000 pounds, accounted for the increase, with totals for most other species falling off. Crab fishermen took 8,253,000 pounds in 1953, against 12,941,000 pounds the year before. The abalone take was 4,720,000 pounds, against 4,732,000 pounds in 1952.

Both eastern and Pacific oysters showed lower harvests, tallying 130,000 and 161,000 pounds respectively, compared with 162,000 and 180,000 pounds in 1952.

Yellowtail and Bonito

The commercial fleet took 5,212,000 pounds of Yellowtail and 3,103,000 pounds of bonito in 1953. This was a drop of 4,235,000 pounds or 45% for yellowtail, and an increase of 45% for bonito.

California halibut showed a slight increase, with 530,000 pounds caught in 1953 and 525,000 pounds caught in 1952. Pacific halibut fell off from 242,000 pounds in 1952 to 98,000 pounds in 1953. Sole dropped from 20,892,000 pounds to 17,527,000 pounds.

N.F.I.'s Next Convention

Plans for N.F.I.'s Tenth Anniversary Convention were launched last month when Mal Xavier met in New Orleans with General Convention Chairman A. B. Chauvin and Region III Vice President Ted Shepard. Preliminary discussions were held with the management of the Roosevelt Hotel regarding assignment of space for exhibits, meetings and social functions.

The new addition to The Roosevelt, expected to be completed late this year, will provide much needed space for a turnout expected to be one of the largest, if not the largest in N.F.I. Convention history. Housing of the delegates will be not only at The Roosevelt, but at several other prominent New Orleans hotels, all of them near The Roosevelt.

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About This Issue . . .

The Coast Guard, like the FBI, does a lot of useful work that goes unnoticed. You'll understand all this much better if you'll read "Rescue Operations of the Coast Guard" on page 14. And this information will come in mighty handy if you get into a jam at sea sometime. We hope you never will—but who can tell?

*

Statistics, statistics, statistics! This issue is full of 'em.

Yes, we've heard the old gag: "if all the statistics in the world were laid end to end it wouldn't make any difference."

But some of the factual information in this issue is downright important. Such as: "1953 Commercial Catch in California" on page 4; "Production of Canned Fishery Products" on page 6; "Pack of Tuna and Tunalike Fishes in 1953" on page 23.

*

You'll also find some interesting facts in "POFI Activities" on page 18, and "Tuna Bait Survey" on page 10. Finally, next time you feel depressed, take another look at that good catch shown on our front cover and quit crying in your beer. Things are looking up all over, Joe.

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PRODUCTION . . .

OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS

See detailed statistics on page 23

THE pack of canned fishery products in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in 1953 amounted to 792,193,646 pounds, valued at $306,873,674 to the packers. This was a decrease of 3% in volume but an increase of less than ½ of 1% in value compared with 1952. Sharply reduced packs of salmon and Pacific Coast sardines were largely responsible for the volume of the total pack falling below that of several recent years. Record packs of tuna and anchovies were canned during the year. Canned fishery products were packed in 427 plants in 24 states and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, during 1953.

The pack of tuna and tunalike fishes exceeded that of any other item in both volume and value in 1953. The production amounted to 9,580,026 cases (188,703,999 pounds), valued at $126,257,608. This was 459,137 cases and $13,223,098 more than in 1952. The value of the tuna pack was nearly 54% greater than that of the second place salmon. The tuna pack includes the production in Puerto Rico for 1953. These fish were not canned there previously.

The 1953 pack of canned salmon amounted to 3,911,859 standard cases (187,769,232 pounds), valued at $82,240,468 to the canners. Compared with 1952 this was a decrease of 12% in volume and 16% in value. The 1953 salmon pack was the smallest since 1921, when economic conditions restricted production, and was less than 44% as large as the record pack of 8,965,177 cases canned in 1936. The reduced pack was due largely to small runs of salmon in Alaska. Supplies of these fish in the Puget Sound district of Washington were above the average for the past 20 years.

The 1953 pack of Pacific sardines (Pilchards) amounted to only 63,612 standard cases (2,862,540 pounds), valued at $653,131. The volume of the pack was only slightly over 1% of the record production of 5,070,805 cases canned in 1950. The small pack was due to the almost complete absence of sardines off California.

The pack of Maine sardines amounted to 2,782,495 cases (56,484,648 pounds), valued at $16,954,119 to the packers. Compared with the previous year, this was a decrease of 21% in both volume and value. The canning of Maine sardines was severely restricted by the inability of fishermen to locate supplies of herring. The catch of these fish was only about two-thirds as large as in the previous year. There was a sharp increase in the pack of large fish in 15 ounce cans in 1953, with 338,757 45 pound cases of these fish being packed compared with 169,735 cases the previous year. The pack in the more common 3¼ ounce cans, 100 per case amounted to only 1,833,567 cases, compared with 2,952,735 cases the previous year.

The canning of anchovies in California increased sharply in 1953 and the pack totaled 1,061,995 standard cases (33,187,344 pounds), valued at $7,661,173. This was an increase of 57% in quantity compared with the previous year. Most of the anchovies were packed for export.

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Protein from the Sea

THE world will have to turn to the sea to meet the increasing demands for high quality protein.

That is the opinion of Professor Milton E. Parker, director of food engineering at Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.

The sea provides a great reservoir of animal protein that could be utilized in combating global food shortages of today and a potential shortage in the United States, he wrote in "Technology Review."

Because of the increasing population, the United States must boost agricultural production by 115 million acres by 1975 to maintain the present standards of living.

About 45 million can be added by reclamation and by conversion of land now used to grow feed for draft animals, according to Parker.

The 70-million-acre deficit makes it imperative to look for other sources of food, especially animal protein, which is found in fish, meat, eggs, and milk, he asserted.

Parker emphasized that the search for quality protein is vital because, unlike other food elements, protein has not yet been successfully refined, recovered, and processed.

The sea provides a great source of essential animal protein which should be cultivated, Parker said, as well as additional vegetable protein in the form of plankton and algae.

Among modern fishing methods being used in an effort to streamline the industry to meet future mass demands are these:

—Quick freeze equipment in which catches are stored immediately after they are brought on board ship, thereby preserving "fresh fish" quality.

—Echo sounders for navigation and accurate measuring of depth and density of schools of fish.

—Use of electric currents to herd schools of cod and herring into trawl net openings.

—Electrical fishing lines.

—Synthetic fibers used in fish nets to reduce their weight and water resistance, allowing larger catches.

—Use of proper net sizes in the interest of conservation.

"In all truth, it appears that we as a nation will find it advisable to once again go down to the sea in ships—for protein." ★

Report from Washington

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

IKE SIGNS FISHERIES BILL.--President Eisenhower signed the Salstonstall-Kennedy fish research and education bill as anticipated here last issue. The bill authorizes the spending of more than $3 million annually for research into all aspects of the fishing industry, including education and the promotion of fish consumption.

Passage of the bill against great odds is an example of what an industry, organized, can do to help itself. Secretary of Interior McKay carried the ball as representative of the government agency supporting the bill. Agriculture, State Department and the Budget Bureaus were opposed.

In Congress, the legislation got its initial push--a non-partisan one--from Senators Saltonstall in the Senate; from Tollefson of Washington, Norblad of Oregon, Knox of Michigan, and Bates, McCormack, O'Neill and Lane of Massachusetts in the House.

For the industry, National Fisheries Institute engaged in a vigorous program of enlisting support from trade groups and acquainting legislators without fishing constituents with the merits of the legislation.

--o--

NEXT STEP.--In anticipation of the signing of the new research bill by the President, Fish and Wildlife Service already had its staff busy organizing to carry out the terms of the bill. First on the agenda was naming of an industry advisory committee. Next came planning of the programs which will be announced from time to time. An advance report of some of the programs that will get under way was carried in this space in your June issue.

National Fisheries Institute announced on signing of the bill, "The signing of the bill by the President is indeed an occasion for celebration, but now comes the task of putting the $3,000,000 per annum to work for the benefit of the fisheries."

Let's see to it that industry exercises the same support, the same unselfish spirit in trying to accomplish the greatest benefit for the industry at large. We will be subject to criticism if we attempt to apportion the money among ourselves like greedy sharks.

"In fact, we may lay the groundwork of certain defeat in obtaining adequate appropriations in the future. We have fought long and hard and we must be unselfish and broadminded in planning and executive worthwhile fishery projects."

--o--

TIDELANDS FISHING RIGHTS.--Just where fishing rights are in Gulf of Mexico waters since passage of the tidelands oil act won't be cleared

up until Washington officialdom calls a halt on the new outbreak of buck-passing over the question of where the states' ownership of the submerged lands stops.

The whole fracas over the tidelands boundaries was seen headed for a hot dispute between all concerned as far back as last December (Dec., '53 issue, Pan American Fisherman) when President Eisenhower denied the request of Texas, Florida and Massachusetts Senators for a proclamation declaring traditional "free fishing rights on the high seas outside the three mile limit."

One reason the President could not make such a proclamation at that time was that the tidelands oil legislation gave coastal States bordering the Gulf of Mexico freedom to establish claims to territorial boundaries in excess of three miles from the coast.

An Executive position on the question was also complicated by the fact that Alabama, also on the Gulf and fearful of the threat to their fishing rights, was putting the question of tidelands legality before the Supreme Court. At the same time, the Administration had just succeeded in having the tidelands legislation passed as a major Eisenhower campaign pledge.

--o--

FISHING RIGHTS FOOTBALL.--Free fishing rights beyond the traditional three miles is only incidental in the fight now going on, kicked first from one side to the other--but its fate will be affected as much as if the football were the objective instead of the final point score.

The Bureau of Land Management has called for interested persons to designate areas which they would like to have offered for oil and gas leasing in the intercontinental shelf ("tidelands") off Louisiana and Texas. Closing dates for receipt of requests is August 3 for Louisiana areas and September 3 for Texas areas.

This naturally revives the question of how far such areas extend into the Sea. Fishing rights will depend on the final determination of just where such rights stop. An extension of the tidelands areas beyond the traditional three miles would mean the tidelands oils states could charge fees for fishing in such waters or could bar fishing there altogether.

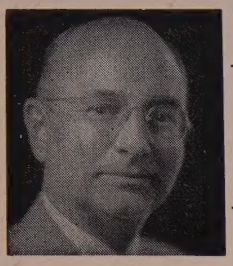
--o--

OFFICIALDOM DIFFERS.--During the past month, Acting Secretary of Interior Ralph A. Tudor said his Department still stands on Secretary McKay's statement that he regards three leagues--10½ miles--as the offshore boundary of Texas. Tudor was acting secretary while McKay was in Alaska.

Tudor said "there seems to be some misunderstanding of the position of this department with reference to the offshore boundary of Texas." He also added that McKay had told Senators before the tidelands law was passed that "I am with Texas on that, three leagues to sea . . . for Texas and Florida."

However, McKay had also assured the fishing industry that the tidelands transfer to the States could be made "without changing the regulation and control of fisheries in our coastal waters."

(Continued on page 21)



The Publisher's Page

"Peace, It's Wonderful"—But Expensive!—For the first time in 20 years this war-torn world is at peace. A kind of peace, that is. The kind where anything can happen . . . even before this gets into print.

This is the kind of "peace" where about half of the world (the Red half) is snarling and disagreeable; and the other half (that's us and the other civilized countries) don't want to fight but might get provoked into it.

So we have to go around prepared for any eventuality . . . taxing ourselves heavily and spending enormously for the most expensive peace-time the world has ever witnessed.

For too many years America has been like the old red hen, "takin' it settin' down." We let the Reds talk nasty and act nasty, imprison our citizens on flimsy excuses, shoot down airplanes that are minding their own business, raise old Ned in general.

Red-blooded Americans don't like this, but the problem is how to stop it without upsetting the whole world again. Many folks—and you can count us in—are tired of appeasement and think it is time to tell Russia and Red China where to get off. Nixon and Knowland are in that class; they have guts. We like that; it seems the surest way to turn this make-shift peace into the real peace we all desire.

"Bringing Home the . . . Fisheries and Profits."—You may think the above discussion of the world-wide scene has little to do with your own activities.

Actually this affects you every day in every way. Not just taxes and the national debt, but also the way you have to conduct your business and your life.

Russia is playing for time and the old prophecy about "the decline of Western civilization." They say this decline has started: France has become a nation of cowwards and quitters; and England, shortly to be without Churchill, apparently won't be much better. But there's still some other mighty good countries on our side.

Russia has missed a lot of things by a mile. The last one: the "big depression" which they predicted for America several years ago and which was to have all of us flat on our fannies by now.

Instead of that, we levelled off just enough to lay a more solid foundation for the future. So here we go again . . . paying tremendous taxes, yes; spending a lot of money for all sorts of things, yes. But still forging ahead in every important direction . . . with the trend upward almost everywhere you look. Yes!

The West Is a Bright Spot.—The business readjustments of the past year have been quite uneven, both by industries and by geographical areas. Perhaps hardest hit of all was Detroit because it has so many eggs in one basket.

Other strategic manufacturing areas have been affected to lesser and varying degrees . . . some hard, others hardly at all.

Here in Southern California the downtrend probably has been lightest of all in regard to total unemployment. Some shifting of jobs has occurred, but anybody that really wanted to work could find something to do . . . even if not the job of his choice.

Bank statistics show the decline in employment in the Los Angeles area was only 2.6% compared with a national average of 7.7%. In Cleveland it was 8.6%, St. Louis 10.5%, Detroit 20.2%. Now the situation is getting back to par in nearly every community, showing a gradually rising trend ever since the January low point.

Fish Sticks and Marketing.—Even President Eisenhower has noted the zooming sales of fish sticks. In one of his letters to the Senate committee regarding proposed tariff increase and quotas on imported groundfish fillets, Ike mentioned that this new outlet for sales might take care of the imports.

A better answer to the domestic groundfishing industry's plight than increased tariffs was indicated as "better packaging, better marketing, better advertising, and ways to make fish easier for the housewife to prepare."

Who Pays for Advertising?—The right answer to this question is nobody; it pays for itself. But some people in this industry are skeptical and reason like this:

When business is good there is no use to advertise because we are doing well enough; when business is bad there is no use to advertise because people won't spend their money anyway.

Both viewpoints are extreme—and dead wrong. The smartest operators maintain a high average on their sales and advertising efforts all the time knowing that it is the steady pull that counts most.

A "letter to the editor" reached Mark Twain during his editing days, asking if the spider which the reader had found in his newspaper was a sign of good luck or bad luck.

Twain replied in print: "Finding a spider in your paper was neither good or bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and live a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

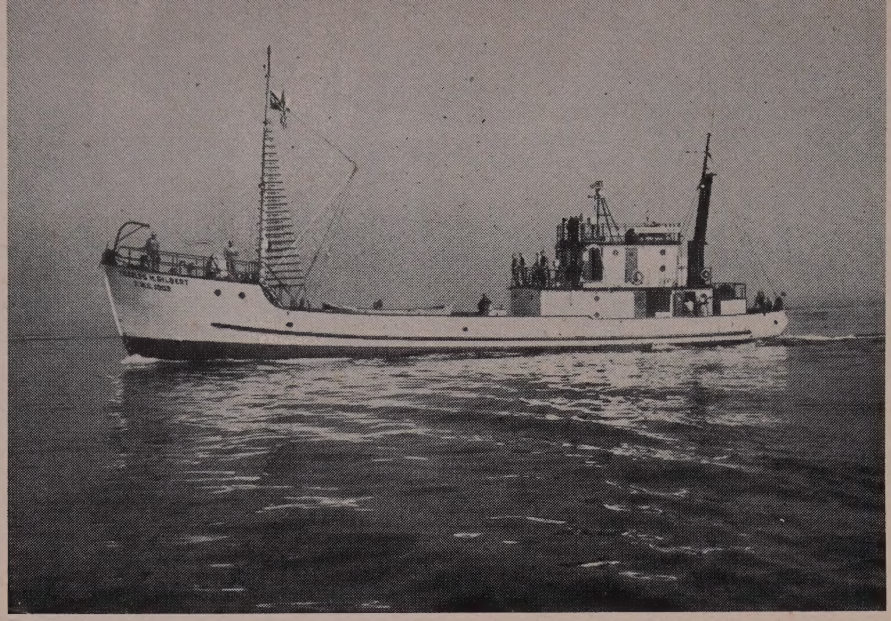
Let's Keep 'em Honest.—There's more talk than usual about the Reds on this page. Maybe it's the after-effects of the long winded McCarthy hearings. It all reminds us of the old Negro who was asked: "Your neighbors are honest, I hope?"

"Yassir, dey is."

"But you keep that loaded shotgun near your hen coop."

"Yas, dat's to keep 'em honest."

BRIANT SANDO



The Charles H. Gilbert of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations. Photograph taken in San Pedro after alteration, which included the addition of a 28-foot amidships section.

TUNA BAIT BOAT SURVEY

In the Marquesas and Tuamotus

By WILLIAM F. ROYCE
Fishery Research Biologist
Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations

THERE was good tuna bait in the Marquesas, but in the Tuamotus it was scarce and difficult to catch. This was the conclusion reached after a reconnaissance by scientists and fishermen from the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations during a 10-day visit to the islands with the vessel *Charles H. Gilbert*. The baiting in the Marquesas was similar to that found by the *Hawaiian Tuna* and the *Challenger* which fished the area in earlier years.

Sailing from San Pedro on February 18, 1954, the *Gilbert* fished tuna longline gear south from California across the Equator and then went west in order to refuel at Tahiti. The first stop was in the Marquesas, which are about 3,000 miles southwest of California at approximately 10° S. latitude. They are high volcanic islands, extremely rugged, with vertical cliffs rising from the ocean around most of their shores. Administered by the French government from headquarters in Tahiti, they are inhabited by only about 3,000 people, whose principal occupation is growing copra.

Baiting in the Marquesas

The *Gilbert* dropped anchor in the beautiful horseshoe-shaped bay at Taiohae on the island of Nuku Hiva just at dark on March 20. Early the next morning we found small bait fish abundant along the beach and actually caught 335 scoops with a 40-fathom beach seine 9 feet deep. After catching these and bailing them alive out of the net because we had no reason to keep them (we were not equipped for live bait tuna fishing), we scouted the rest of the beach and estimated that we could have caught 1,550 scoops more in schools of worthwhile size.

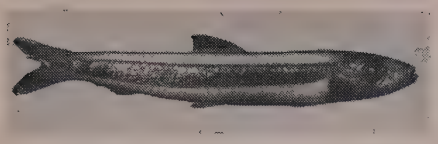
About 80% of this bait was a miniature herring called "sardine" by the local people.. We measured several hundred which averaged 3½ inches long. In some schools these were mixed with goatfish of the same size.

The next day we scouted Taipi Bay, about 10 miles to the east on the same island. This is a little larger bay at the mouth of a stream and here we found another excellent school of the sardines. It was in about 12 feet of water, which was too deep for our seine, but it was estimated to contain at least 800 scoops. Other smaller schools were seen, but only about 30 scoops were actually caught along the beaches.

Later that day we visited the island of Ua Pu. This island is ever rockier than Nuku Hiva and has only a few tiny beaches, none of which are well protected from the swells. Here we found the same sardine, but did not catch any because these schools were in 12 to 15 feet of water and the surf running on the beach was too heavy to permit the use of our beach seine.

This Marquesan sardine, said by the natives to be present all of the time, unquestionably is the sardine which other vessels have found in good quantities on most of the islands at this season of the year. However, they may not always be abundant because we have one report of a vessel which was unable to locate bait in the Marquesas during the middle of July.

In addition to the sardines, there were signs of other species suitable for bait. The goatfish have been mentioned and a few hundred scoops could have been taken. In addition, we saw some small jack mackerel or scad schooled around the wharf in Taiohae Bay and numerous signs of



The piherere of the Tuamotus, fairly abundant but small and hard to catch. This little round herring is similar to the Hawaiian piha, which must be used during the first day after capture.

unidentified schooling fish in the deeper waters of the bay.

Three different kinds of nets should take almost any of these fish. Our bait seine, which is 9 feet deep and 40 fathoms long, was almost ideal for seining the sardines on the beaches. A similar seine suitable for 12 to 20 feet of water would take them in the deeper waters off the beaches, particularly where heavy surf prohibits working too close in. The third net ought to be a lampara type which could be pursed around the larger, faster swimming schools in the deeper waters of the bays.

The sardines seemed to be a hardy bait fish and our Hawaiian fishermen judged it would be satisfactory tuna bait. It was vigorous in the seine and did not tend to suffocate easily, nor did it lose a great many scales. We did not try to keep it in the tank to check its hardiness. Another vessel, which caught more than 1,000 scoops at the island of Hiva Oa, found that most of the bait died in about two days. However, we have no information on whether it was handled carefully or not.

Although we found this bait abundant in the bays we visited, there are too few bays to provide bait for many clippers. The islands are small with a land area less than 10% of that of the Hawaiian Islands, which support only about 25 sampans. The charts show less than 20 miles of beach and shoal areas where seining appears practical. (This is only about 1/6 of the shore line of the Gulf of Nicoya.) The rest of the shore is lined with rocks and precipitous cliffs.

Baiting in the Tuamotus

When we reached the Tuamotus, we found the baiting conditions much different. These are all low coral atolls situated about 400 miles southwest of the Marquesas. Many of them have navigable lagoons which reach 20 by 40 miles in size, and thus there is an enormous area where bait fish might occur.

We visited the atolls of Raroia, Makemo, Raraka, and Fakarava. In all of these except Raraka the passes were navigable by the *Gilbert* and we entered the lagoons and anchored. In Raraka it was reported by the natives that the copra schooner came in, but the chart was not detailed enough for us to try it. In all of these atolls the lagoons ranged from 100 to 200 feet in depth, but were sprinkled with coral heads, reaching almost to the surface. They were navigable in good light, however, when the coral heads could be seen to a depth of 30 feet or more in the clear transparent water. We took the *Gilbert* around some of the lagoons but mostly we scouted from a skiff and from shore.

Plenty of bait fish species were found, including goatfish, mullet, aholehole, jack mackerel, and a small round herring. However, none of these occurred in large schools in good seining areas. Some bait could be had, but from our experience a crew would be lucky to catch more than 20 or 30 buckets in a day's baiting. Strangely, the sardine so common in the Marquesas does not occur in the Tuamotus. None of the native fishermen recognized it.

The mullets and goatfish were scattered all around the edges of the lagoons in amongst coral heads on sandy or coral bottom. Here they usually escaped our seine or our net fouled so thoroughly on the coral that we could not move it.

The "sardine" of the Marquesas. This miniature herring occurred in large schools along the beaches in 3 to 15 feet of water. More than 1,000 scoops could easily have been caught in Taiohae Bay when the Gilbert stopped during March.

The best bait was probably the small round herring which is called piherere by the natives, but it wouldn't be easy to catch it. We saw it commonly in schools of from 10 to perhaps 50 scoops around the coral heads in the lagoons and saw several schools of skipjack or yellowfin feeding on them. These piherere would be extremely difficult to catch around the coral heads, the sides of which are usually vertical for 20 to 40 feet and then slope precipitously into the deeper water. We never found this species in a good seining location, but in running over one lagoon with the *Gilbert* we picked up two echoes on our sounding machine which probably were from this species at a level of 30 to 40 feet in approximately 100 feet of water. Here they might be taken with a purse seine.

Besides being difficult to catch, this species may not be satisfactory bait because it is so small and delicate. All of the piherere seen would go through the 1/4-inch square mesh of our bait seine. The schools were usually of mixed sizes, 1 1/4 to 2 inches in length, and the larger ones were frequently fully mature males and females, so we presume that they do not attain a much larger size. It is similar to the Hawaiian piha, which must be used during the day after capture.

We tried night lighting in all of the lagoons except Raraka with a small trap especially designed for the collection of scientific specimens. This trap took a few piherere, but at no time did we see enough fish schooled around the light to indicate that a larger net might be worthwhile. Night baiting would probably not be very productive.

Of course, there are many islands in the Tuamotu group which we did not visit, but we found that the fish populations in the four that we did visit were very similar and probably baiting in the other lagoons is not much better. This guess is supported by a report from another vessel, which stopped at Rangiroa, one of the larger atolls, and found no bait in two days' scouting. Thus, we conclude that bait is much harder to catch in the Tuamotus than in the Marquesas.

Tuna in the Marquesas

Not only is bait available in the Marquesas but so are tuna. While approaching and leaving the islands we found plenty of birds working

(Continued on page 24)

Tariff Commission on Imports of Goundfish Fillets

Below is the White House announcement concerning the Tariff Commission's escape clause investigation with respect to imports of Groundfish fillets. Under "Letters" (page 3) you can read what one of the leaders in this struggle thinks of the present status.

The President today declined to accept the recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission for an increase in the duty on imported groundfish fillets and for a quote on imports in any one year.

The Tariff Commission had made an investigation of the effect of a trade agreement concession on the domestic groundfish fillets industry, under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

The President, in identical letters to Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Representative Daniel A. Reed, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, outlined certain of the problems confronting the domestic industry in recent years apart from the threat of imports from abroad. The President then pointed out that the recent introduction of a new product, fish sticks, demand for which has increased markedly even since the Tariff Commission prepared its report, leads him to believe that consumption of groundfish fillets promises to increase substantially within the next few years.

The President stated his conviction that "it would be a disservice to the long-run interests of the entire groundfish industry to limit the imports of groundfish fillets in these circumstances.

"It would," the President said, "hamper and limit the development of the market for the product and jeopardize present prospects for the increase in per capita consumption of fish, which is the key to a real solution of the industry's problem."

Survey Team Reports on FWS

Four major recommendations, directed to improving the organization and services performed by the Fish and Wildlife Service were made by a Survey Team appointed by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

These are the main recommendations, made after six weeks of study and investigation:

1. The Fish and Wildlife Service be reorganized to conform with the organization recommended in the report.

2. All functions of the Service be regionalized except that of fundamental research as defined.

3. Research relating to Wildlife and research relating to Fisheries be more closely coordinated with the operating requirements of the Service.

4. The public relations and publications programs be revitalized to achieve better public understanding and cooperation for the objectives and programs of the Service.

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One of the top ships in this mighty fleet, the Western Ace, pulled into the Fisherman's Marine Co. dock at San Diego recently with 550 tons of tuna for the Van Camp Seafood Company, following a lengthy cruise in South American waters. A million-dollar vessel, the Western Ace sailed almost 15,000 miles on her latest voyage.

Hervey M. Petrich, partner in the Western Boat Building firm, says "On long, tough trips like ours we've found you can't beat Gargoyle Marine Oils for absolute engine protection... we've been using Flying Red Horse products continually since 1938 because we know they're the best!"

It's the same story with fishing boat operators all over the world with more of them choosing Gargoyle than any other brand of marine oil. Visit the friendly General Petroleum marine distributor at the sign of the Flying Red Horse the next time you pull into port for the tops in products *and* service!

Shown charting the course for their next cruise are Hervey Petrich, left, partner in the Western Boat Building firm, and Chris Rasmussen, skipper of the Western Ace.

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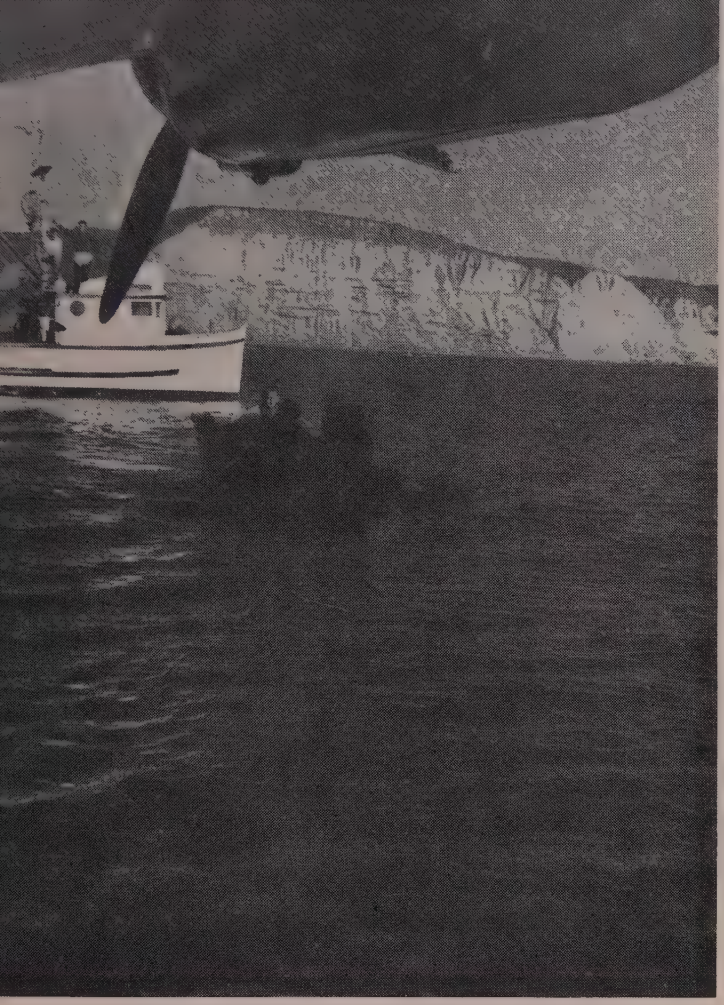


Taking aboard three shipwrecked fishermen rescued by the Coast Guard Vessel, New Enterprise, at Cape Colnett.

Rescue Operations of the Coast Guard

By ROBERT K. LAWSON

THE San Diego Coast Guard Air Station commemorates 16 years of service to the fishing fleet this year.

During this period they have saved an average of one life every four days. The Coast Guard is proud of this record, but even more concerned with the responsibility it faces in the immediate future.

"The coordination of rescue operations between the fishing boat skippers and the Coast Guard is an important matter to us right now in the albacore season, due to the increase in fishing boats and to the fact that the Coast Guard does not have additional facilities to cope with the expected added incidents," said Captain William B. Scheibel, commander of all Coast Guard facilities in the San Diego area.

Phil Bertram, fleet manager of the Van Camp Sea Food Company in San Diego said, "From 700 to 1,200 boats, some of them from as far as Alaska, are being added to the albacore fishing fleet this summer."

"It is essential that fishing boat skippers be acquainted with the problems confronting the Coast Guard in rescue operations," Lieutenant Commander George Girdler, operations officer, said.

The following suggestions, taken from notes supplied by Commander Girdler, are printed in the interest of saving lives in the fishing fleets this year.

When an emergency arises, such as seasickness, injury, sinking, etc., and a call to the Coast Guard is necessary, always be sure to give your location as accurately as possible, and the name of the vesesl in distress. Try to refrain from panic.

In giving a location, fishing boat skippers may give some spot that is not on the charts . . . making it impossible for the Coast Guard to reach the distressed vessel promptly. When you are calling for another vessel, be sure to give your own location and boat name as well as that of the distressed vessel.

Also remember that the name of the vessel may not be identifiable from the air. When the Coast Guard plane is sighted, try to give some sort of signal so the pilot can identify your vessel . . . especially when other vessels are fishing the same general area.

It is not necessary to purchase special signal devices if you do not possess flares, Very pistols, or surface dyes, although they are best. An oil-soaked rag, put in a bucket on deck and set afire will serve the purpose. Or a large mirror, or anything that will signal the pilot to your particular vessel.

There are two types of planes that may come to your rescue: the fixed-wing type, or the helicopter. With the fixed-wing type there is always the possibility that at the time of arrival the sea may be too rough for the plane to land. In this case the pilot will direct the vessel to the nearest cove or the lee side of an island where the landing and transfer can be made safely.

When the sea is rough, and it is anticipated the plane cannot land, the fishing boat skipper should advise the Coast Guard by radio that he will proceed to the lee of an island or other smooth water where the plane can land, giving the location in advance so the plane can proceed to that location immediately. Ordinarily

from the time of the first call for assistance, until arrival of the rescue plane there would be ample time for the fishing vessel to reach some sheltered water.

If the water is calm, so the plane would have no difficulty in landing, the fishing vessel should remain in the first position given to the Coast Guard until arrival of the rescue plane.

Preliminary arrangements can be made by the fishing boat skippers for evacuation of sick or injured persons that will save time. When the first call is made to the Coast Guard, the skipper should advise if he has a small boat in which the patient can be transferred, and put the patient in that boat immediately upon sighting the rescue plane. If the fishing vessel does not have a small boat available, this fact stated to the Coast Guard will enable them to inflate a raft for the purpose and have it ready upon arrival at the distressed vessel.

When proceeding toward the rescue plane, always stay away from the tail section of the plane. It is dangerous in fairly smooth water and doubly so when the sea is rough. The rise and fall of the tail section may crash the small boat or injure those aboard it, or it may injure the tail section of the plane and impair take-off. The transfer must be effected as quickly as possible since the plane cannot remain in one place very long.

If the rescue is made by helicopter, remove any high movable gear, such as whip-antennas or bridge structures. The rotor blades of the helicopter cover a wide distance and any high projection makes it difficult to get close enough to effect the transfer of the patient. In some such cases the transfer must be made by small boat.

It is essential that all information be given to the Coast Guard as quickly as possible. The condition of the patient can often be diagnosed from the information supplied, and the Public Health Doctor will radio instructions for the patient's care that may save a life. This is particularly important where severe injuries are suffered and in heart conditions; it also enables keeping the patient as comfortable as possible until arrival of the rescue plane.

There are, then, according to the Coast Guard, these main things to be done to facilitate saving a life aboard your boat:

a. Give an accurate location.

b. Give a signal visible to the pilot of the rescue plane.

c. Place patient in small boat as soon as fixed-wing plane is sighted.

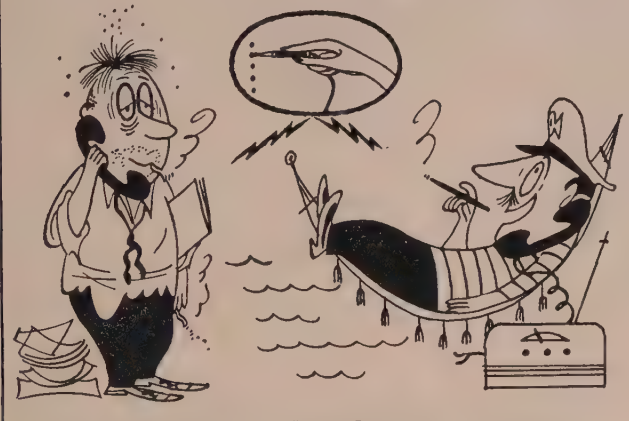
d. Remove super-structure as soon as helicopter is sighted.

e. Give all of patient's symptoms for Public Health doctor's instructions.

f. Refrain from panic.

Calls for assistance are never known in advance so the Coast Guard is always ready. The harbor boat will be in motion within 30 seconds; one or two helicopters are airborne in 1½ minutes; an amphibious plane is up in 2½ minutes; and a seaplane will be in the air in 3 minutes and 40 seconds, following your call for help. These are the standard times which are often improved.

That is how the Coast Guard cooperates with you, the fishing boat skipper; your cooperation with them may save your own life. ✦



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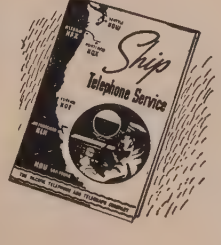

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THE TWINING LABORATORIES

By Fred D. Twining

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"Sampo" Swivels

Twisted lines are a fisherman's chief bugaboo, but this nuisance may now be solved.

Answer to the problem, according to inventor Oney A. Johnson, of Redwood City, California, is a ball-bearing swivel, first and only one of its kind ever made in the United States. It may be used for both sport and commercial fishing.

The trade name of Sampo was taken from the Finnish epic poem "Kalevala" and describes a magical, ever-revolving device.

The swivels use miniature ball bearings, and are now being manufactured in various sizes by Sampo Manufacturing Company, Inc., at Redwood City, Calif., Willow Grove, Penna., and at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

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Last year Stay-Tite Products Co., Inc., bought their own factory building at 9400 Steinway Avenue, Cleveland 4, Ohio. The annual election saw A. F. Alexander, M.S.S.C.D., elected President and General Manager; Joseph Marg, Vice-President; and William H. Stein, Secretary-Treasurer.

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POFI Activities

ON June 19 the *Hugh M. Smith* completed a month-long tuna scouting and oceanographic cruise in Hawaiian waters. In 23 days of scouting 126 schools of tuna, identified by their attendant bird flocks, were sighted, some of them as far as 840 miles southwest of Oahu.

The schools, mainly of skipjack, were quite evenly distributed to the south and west of the Hawaiian Islands, but to the north only three schools were sighted in four days of scouting. Preliminary analysis of the oceanographic data from the cruise indicates that a "wake" is formed on the west or "downstream" side of the Islands, with turbulence and upwelling that may be enriching the surface waters there, accounting for the greater abundance of skipjack schools in that quarter.

The *John R. Manning* returned to Honolulu on June 23 from a long-line fishing trip to the Line Islands, bringing back a load of 10½ tons of yellowfin tuna ranging in size from 40 to 150 pounds. Fishing at 27 stations around five islands of the group produced catches ranging from very poor (less than one yellowfin per 100 hooks) at Palmyra Island to excellent (nearly 15 yellowfin per 100 hooks) at Fanning Island.

The 20 to 30 baskets of experimental steel longline gear fished each day required much less effort to handle than the standard cotton tuna longline but produced a substantially smaller catch, perhaps because of an unusually great loss of branch lines. This promising new type of gear will be further modified to overcome this weakness.

The *Manning's* cruise was planned to provide as much scouting information as possible for a commercial venture in the same area at the same time by two small West Coast halibut boats, the *Oceanic* and *The Brothers*. A POFI staff biologist, Icaas I. Ikehara, accompanied this expedition as observer.

These vessels, 48 feet long, with a 15-ton carrying capacity and a crew of three men, fished for 7 days at Fanning Island and for 3 days at Christmas Island and returned to Honolulu on June 23. Using steel longlines similar to those tested by the *Manning*, the commercial fishermen also found such gear easy for a small crew to set and haul.

Their catches were not, however, as good as those of the *Manning*, and they had as high as 50% of their fish damaged by sharks. They landed at Honolulu on June 23 with only 7 tons of yellowfin tuna from the trip. The fishermen are planning another trip south, this time in company with a larger vessel, the 110-foot *Commonwealth*, and we hope that recommended changes in their fishing technique will prevent the abnormal shark loss and increase their catch rate.

Fishery biologist Edwin Iversen, observer on the second stage of the Line Islands tuna longlining venture of the commercial boats *North American* and *Alrita*, returned to the Laboratory on June 19 with information on the financial outcome of that expedition. He reported that the shares of the *Alrita's* fishermen amounted to about $2,100 for 51 days of fishing out of 93 days spent at sea. The *North American's* crew shared approximately $3,100 for fishing 70 days in 117 days at sea. It is estimated that without the financial subsidy provided by POFI the shares would have been about $1,100 and $1,700 respectively.

Director O. E. Sette attended an Oceanographic Convocation at Woods Hole from June 22 to 24 and presented a report titled "Consideration of mid-ocean fish production as related to oceanic circulatory systems." This paper describes the method that POFI has used in applying both oceanographic and biological research to the problems of fishery exploration and development.

Working as a team, POFI biologists and oceanographers have demonstrated that the locations of well marked concentrations of marine life from phytoplankton to yellowfin tuna in the open ocean can be accounted for, and perhaps eventually predicted, by reference to those features of oceanic circulation which bring nutrient-rich deep water up into the euphotic zone. POFI first applied this concept in its investigation of the band of rich tuna grounds associated with upwelling and convergence in the major current systems of the equatorial region.

The same approach is now proving fruitful in the Hawaiian area, where the distribution of skipjack schools appear to be related to turbulence and eddying caused by the impingement of the North Equatorial Current on the islands, and also in the waters north of Hawaii, where good albacore fishing seems to be associated with the transition zone of water between the westward flowing North Equatorial Current and the eastward flowing North Pacific Drift. *

Yellowfin Tuna Discovered in Gulf

Important catches of yellowfin tuna were made in the Gulf of Mexico during recent Fish and Wildlife Service exploratory fishing operations . . . first time such catches of any proportions have been made in Gulf waters.

The existence of this valuable commercial species in the Gulf opens up inestimable possibilities for commercial fishermen, said Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay. Substantially increased income to the fishing industry as a whole, he pointed out, could result.

When the Service's exploratory fishing vessel *Oregon* returned to its home port, Pascagoula, Miss., after a 2,500-mile, 6-week cruise for tuna and shrimp, more than 3,000 pounds of yellowfins were unloaded. Of considerable significance is the fact that the tuna averaged 118 pounds, a good weight for this species. Yellowfins, moreover, were found over a wide expanse of the western Gulf, thus indicating a broad distribution at this season of the year.

Because the mature tuna taken during the cruise were in spawning condition, and many specimens of small yellowfins were collected, fishery biologists aboard the *Oregon* concluded that the species may be found regularly in western Gulf waters.

The tuna were caught on 14 out of 20 sets made with a modification of Japanese type long-line gear, fished at various depths down to 45 fathoms.

Arrangements are being made to have some of the tuna test-canned at Government laboratories and commercial canneries for quality.

The catches made during the cruise were intended only to indicate distribution. No attempt to estimate the number of tuna in any one location was made. Plans are now being formulated, however, for a cruise to the better fishing areas for a determination of the quantities in which Gulf yellowfin may be caught.

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The San Diego Waterfront

By ROBERT K. LAWSON

THE price of albacore was settled early last month after weeks of negotiation between canners and Fishermen's Cooperative Association representatives. Original asking price by the fishermen was $450 per ton. The canners countered with $400, and here the matter rested through a series of meetings held among the fishermen.

Biggest turnout was in the San Diego area where two successive meetings held three days apart drew an estimated 1,000 fishermen from the local Coop and independents from as far as Alaska. The fishermen eventually dropped to an asking price of $425 per ton.

Last year's price was $400 per ton. The Van Camp Sea Food Company was the first canner to agree to a price of $410 per ton, according to Phil Bertram, fleet manager here. Bertram said the new price would be retroactive for all fish delivered prior to the contract signing.

* * *

The albacore price agreement came almost simultaneously with the first big catches reported delivered. Meanwhile albacore fishing continues at a brisk pace. Most fishermen report, however, that the fish are high-balling northward.

No school fish have shown up thus far, and fishing them in a straight line entails more running time. There has been a nearly solid line of fish from Guadalupe Islands north to San Clemente Island.

* * *

Several albacore fishermen ran into difficulties last month. At least one life was lost; two vessels were lost, and considerable damage to equipment was reported.

Leading off were the three crew members of the 40-foot California Bear which sank in the channel between Cape Colnett and San Martin Island. The Coast Guard rescue here took a curious turn when the seven members of the rescue squad became stranded with the fishermen they were attempting to rescue.

The fishermen, Richard Karlsson, Long Beach, owner of the California Bear, Pasco Hansen and Henry

Thorn, crewmen, both of San Pedro, had made the land in a small boat when the Coast Guard Perseus arrived on the scene.

The site was a rocky beach some 140 miles south of San Diego. Lt. Comdr. Freeman Harmon, Perseus skipper, considered the rescue attempt too risky from the narrow strip of beach at the foot of a 500-foot cliff, due to rough water. He signalled the party to proceed some five miles northward along the shore, where they spent the night.

All were picked up the next morning by the Perseus and proceeded to San Diego without further incident. The California Bear was a total loss.

* * *

Later another accident involving a fire aboard the 37-foot Miss California claimed this vessel 110 miles south of San Diego along the Baja California coast. The two men aboard were said to be Stanley Dyson, owner, and Bill Ussery, crewman, both of San Diego. They were picked up by the freighter Maria de Larinaga and taken to San Pedro.

The fire was reported to the rescue service by another vessel, the Howard Doody. The Coast Guard Perseus was reported cruising the area in an effort to locate the Miss California hulk and sink it as a hazard to navigation.

* * *

Andy Garner, San Diego albacore fisherman, was stranded for four days on his 22-foot Evelyn K. He had picked up 500 pounds of albacore and was heading back to port when his motor sputtered and died.

Reduced to distilling salt water for drinking purposes, and down to his last food, a can of green beans, Andy said the trip turned out to be an expensive one for him. He started with seven cents in his pocket, and wound up with six cents; somehow he had lost one cent. On top of that he had to dump the fish overboard.

Equipped with spare parts for other emergencies, he had failed to take carburetor parts, the thing that failed. The Evelyn K was towed to port by the Coast Guard cutter Perseus. Andy says he will work on the boat and return to the albacore fishing banks as soon as possible.

* * *

The death of Willard Bootjer, 40, Santa Maria, was attributed to phosgene gas aboard the 35-foot jig boat Quest. Bootjer was taken off the Quest when he became ill at Morro Bay and transferred to the Cottage Hospital at Santa Barbara. The vessel proceeded then southward to San Diego to take on fuel and supplies preparatory to making an albacore trip in southern waters.

Unaware of his brother-in-law's death, skipper-owner Dale E. Hunt, of Santa Barbara, and crewman Henry C. Brown, also of Santa Barbara, both aboard the Quest, were the object of an intensive 24-hour search, instigated by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's office, when the cause of death was presumed to be escaping gas aboard the vessel.

The vessel arrived safely in San Diego. Phil Bertram, fleet manager of the Van Camp Sea Food Company, here, for whom the boat fished in previous years, said both men were checked by doctors and apparently suffered no ill effects from the trip. Refrigeration experts boarded the Quest to check the cooling system.

Kenneth Young, educational director of the San Diego Chapter, Refrigeration Service Engineers Society, said Freon, the most widely used refrigerant is harmless when in contact with air, but that it could be turned into the deadly phosgene gas upon contact with either direct flame or hot metal.

(Continued on page 24)

 (Continued from page 8)

Justice Department during the same month was disclosed to have advised Interior Department privately to continue regarding three miles as the extent of a State's ownership rights to the submerged lands off its borders, including the case of Texas.

While strongly upholding the three leagues boundaries, Tudor went to pains to point out that "It is not anticipated that any area in the three league limit will be offered for lease by this Department in connection with proposals for leasing which are now being advertised."

However, J. Ruel Armstrong, acting Interior Department solicitor, claimed that the Justice Department was to leave it up to the courts to determine what the boundaries are.

In the meantime, Texas claims the three league boundary. Florida has indicated it may make a similar claim. Alabama, also bordering on the Gulf, has asked the Supreme Court to declare the whole tidelands law unconstitutional. Justice's reply was that the case had no place before the high court.

That's where the whole issue now lies. But where is it headed? The Supreme Court previously decided the States held no claim to the tidelands. Congress since that passed legislation giving the disputed lands to the States. If by some circumstance the issue should again come before the Supreme Court, the tidelands could still be declared unconstitutional.

In the meantime, Interior Department is inviting bids for oil and gas leasing in the disputed lands--which are under waters.

--o--

WORLD FISHING RIGHTS.--Perhaps the biggest threat of all to fishing rights is that the extension of exclusive fishing rights beyond the present three miles offshore the U.S. is the possibility of retaliation by other countries.

This possibility, voiced a year ago when the tidelands law was passed, has quietly slipped into the background in the meantime, pending decision of just where such boundaries eventually will be.

Countries considering an extension of their offshore limits at that time were:

1. Norway and Iceland, who were attempting to impose bans, controls and other restrictions outside traditional three-mile limits.

2. Great Britain which was considering demands by British fishermen for a 12-mile limit.

3. Denmark--an extension of fishing limits from three to four miles.

4. Australia, which imposed strict territorial control over pearl fishing in the waters of its continental shelf; and South Korea, which set up the "Rhee Line," 60 miles off its coast in which only Korean boats could fish.

5. Canada, which only threatened.

A decision to extend our own boundaries beyond the world-wide traditional three miles will certainly give new life to those now dormant threats.

--o--

YELLOWFIN TUNA FOUND.--Important catches of yellowfin tuna were made in the Gulf of Mexico on recent Fish and Wildlife Service exploratory fishing expeditions. This is the first time yellowfin catches of any volume have been made in Gulf waters.

Fish and Wildlife experts rate the discovery of this species, particularly valuable commercially, as opening up new possibilities for commercial fishermen. Substantially increased income to fishermen could result, if further explorations planned turn out to be as encouraging as indicated.

The FWS boat, the Oregon, caught 3,000 pounds of yellowfins on a 6-weeks cruise for tuna and shrimp. The tuna averaged 118 pounds, a good weight for this species. In addition, the yellowfins were found over a wide enough expanse of water to indicate a good distribution at this season of the year.

New explorations planned will make determinations of the quantities in which the Gulf yellowfin may be caught. Catches made on this cruise were only intended to test distribution.

--o--

IMPORTS UP, EXPORTS DOWN.--Imports of edible fishery products into the U.S. last year amounted to 726 million pounds, valued at 195 million dollars. Both figures are new records, according to the latest statistics obtainable at Fish and Wildlife Service.

Fresh or frozen tuna was among the products imported in record volume. Others were fresh or frozen smelt, spiny lobster, shrimp, canned salmon, sardines, and tuna in brine.

Exports from the U.S. of edible fishery products dropped to a near-record low, however. Exports in 1953 amounted to 69.3 million pounds, valued at 17.1 million dollars. With the exception of 1952, this is smallest shipment from U.S. since 1924.

On the other hand, exports of inedible fishery products in the same period were valued at 10.8 million dollars--an increase of 68 per cent compared with last year and also a new record. The increase was due mainly to larger shipments of fish oils to foreign countries. Fish oils shipments totaled 108.7 million pounds, valued at 7.8 million dollars.

--o--

FROZEN FISH HOLDINGS.--Fish and Wildlife Service reports that cold storage holdings of frozen fishery products on June 30 (latest figures available) totaled over 155 million pounds. That's 1.5 million less than on the same date a year ago, but 21 million more than at the end of May.

Tuna holdings were 994,000 pounds, up 254,000 pounds over May and 445,000 pounds more than on the same date last year. Current holdings are also more than double the 1949-53 5-year average of 477,000 pounds.

Pack of Tuna and Tunalike Fishes in 1953

STANDARD CASES

SPECIES	California		Washington, Oregon and Hawaii		Atlantic Coast and Puerto Rico		Total	
Tuna:	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
Albacore:								
Solid pack	1,146,952	$17,606,213	330,707	$ 5,386,391	....	....	1,477,659	$22,992,604
Chunks	548,097	7,501,504	164,999	2,232,499	....	....	713,096	9,734,003
Flakes and grated	405,066	3,917,597	94,814	816,620	....	....	499,880	4,734,217
Total	2,100,115	29,025,314	590,520	8,435,510	....	....	2,690,635	37,460,824
Yellowfin:								
Solid pack	853,854	12,673,378	(1)	(1)	....	....	853,854	12,673,378
Chunks	1,607,850	21,739,332	(1)	(1)	....	....	1,607,850	21,739,332
Flakes and grated	597,281	5,684,425	....	....	....	....	597,281	5,684,425
Total	3,058,985	40,097,135	(1)	(1)	....	....	3,058,985	40,097,135
Bluefin:								
Solid pack	59,080	826,345	(1)	(1)	....	....	59,080	826,345
Chunks	121,896	1,702,321	....	....	....	....	121,896	1,702,321
Flakes and grated	37,889	359,459	(1)	(1)	....	....	37,889	359,459
Total	218,865	2,888,125	(1)	(1)	....	....	218,865	2,888,125
Skipjack:								
Solid pack	377,051	5,667,020	(1)	(1)	....	....	377,051	5,667,020
Chunks	1,662,926	22,617,792	(1)	(1)	....	....	1,662,926	22,617,792
Flakes and grated	489,562	4,697,291	....	....	....	....	489,562	4,697,291
Total	2,529,539	32,982,103	(1)	(1)	....	....	2,529,539	32,982,103
Tonno, Solid pack	186,068	2,639,125	....	....	....	....	186,068	2,639,125
Unclassified:								
Solid pack	....	....	[2]137,051	1,874,428	[3] 85,023	$1,052,683	222,074	2,927,111
Chunks	....	....	[2]265,953	3,308,077	[3] 43,956	507,641	309,900	3,815,718
Flakes and grated	12,135	127,543	[2] 61,139	662,476	[3]117,710	1,144,035	190,984	1,934,054
Total	12,135	127,543	[2]464,143	5,844,981	[3]246,689	2,704,359	722,967	8,676,883
Total Tuna	8,105,707	107,759,345	1,054,663	14,280,491	246,689	2,704,359	9,407,059	124,744,195
Tunalike Fishes:								
Bonito:								
Solid pack	18,247	152,660	....	....	....	....	18,247	152,660
Chunks	2,376	21,194	....	....	....	....	2,376	21,194
Flakes and grated	50,230	450,318	....	....	....	....	50,230	450,318
Total	70,853	624,172	....	....	....	....	70,853	624,172
Yellowtail:								
Solid pack	11,614	112,614	....	....	....	....	11,614	112,614
Chunks	13,007	103,790	....	....	....	....	13,007	103,790
Flakes and grated	77,493	672,837	....	....	....	....	77,493	672,837
Total	102,114	889,241	....	....	....	....	102,114	889,241
Total Tunalike	172,967	1,513,413	....	....	....	....	172,967	1,513,413
Grand Total	8,278,674	109,272,758	1,054,663	14,280,491	246,689	2,704,359	9,580,026	126,257,608

[1]Included with the unclassified species.
[2]Includes albacore, yellowfin, bluefin, skipjack, and big eye tuna.
[3]Includes albacore, yellowfin, bluefin, skipjack and little tuna.

NOTE:—"Standard cases" represent the various sized cases converted to the equivalent of forty-eight No. ½ tuna cans to the case, each can containing 7 ounces net weight of solid pack or 6½ ounces net weight of chunks, or 6 ounces net weight of flakes or grated. Dietetic and baby food tuna packs are included in these totals. Tuna and tunalike fishes were canned in 26 plants in California, 7 in Oregon, 4 in Washington, 2 in Hawaii, and 1 plant each in Maine, Massuchusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, and Puerto Rico.

Pack of Tuna and Tunalike Fishes, by Can Sizes, 1953

Can and Case Size	Actual Cases	Value	Can and Case Size	Actual Cases	Value
4 pounds ..... 12 cans	16,170	$ 454,885	¼ pound ..... 48 cans	891,969	$ 7,155,379
1 pound ..... 48 cans	48,740	1,144,607	4 ounces ..... 100 cans	48,619	755,653
½ pound ..... 48 cans	8,938,631	116,747,084	Total	9,944,129	126,257,608

Along the San Diego Waterfront

(Continued from page 20)

Albacore fisherman, Ray Glaze, of San Diego, is selective in making up his fishing crew. Next trip on the Eileen D he will have aboard Gordon Obert, of the Fisherman's Wharf, and Joe Ray, of Morrie's Grill & Bar. Both are bartenders.

* * *

Legislation for the protection of U. S. fishing vessels from seizure and fines by Latin American countries was urged last month by Dr. Wilbert M. Chapman, director of research of the American Tunaboat Association.

Testifying before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Chapman said, "What the fisherman wants most of all is to know where and how he can operate on the sea without being molested by a foreign government."

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel urged the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to approve legislation allowing the government to step in where vessels are confiscated on the high seas, saying the bill is "necessary to bolster the traditional doctrine of freedom of the seas."

In a letter to Sen. James Duff, of the sub-committee, Kuchel wrote, ". . . the legislation is based on the fact that fishermen and boatowners have no rights of their own, as individuals, but enjoy the use of the high seas through rights possessed under international law by the U. S. government.

"It is inequitable for the individual vessel owner to bear penalties assessed by foreign governments when all they are doing is exercising U. S. rights under international law."

Kuchel pointed out the difference wherein Peru contends jurisdiction to 200 miles from shore, while the United States claims only a three-mile jurisdiction.

"There is danger because of the expanded jurisdiction claims by other nations that serious clashes of interest will develop.

"The United States should make preparations to defend and assist the fishermen who may be arrested as trespassers in portions of the open ocean where other countries attempt to exert total sovereignty."

Kuchel went on to say that both the San Diego and San Pedro tuna fleets are vitally interested in this legislation.

* * *

Carl Nash, San Diego engine dealer and repairman, announced he has finally recovered from the ordeal of marrying off his only daughter last month at the Central Christian Church here.

Olive-Lenore was given away by Carl to William G. Fitzgerald, U. S. Navy, who announced he would take her to live in Kodiak, Alaska.

Carl then said, "She was all I had." His latest statement:

"I've got things back under control again. Olive decided to live with us until William finishes in Alaska."

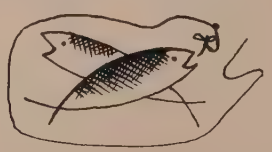
Tuna Bait Survey

(Continued from page 11)

over fish schools, some of which were seen to be 10- to 30-pound yellowfin. Working flocks were especially common just south of Ua Huka and running south from Ua Pu we saw 19 large flocks in 1½ hours—which is more per hour than we have seen off Hawaii in months of scouting.

Yellowfin and skipjack have been fished off the Marquesas at this season in other years. Good catches have been made, but also many wild schools have been reported along with poor fishing despite many bird signs and schools of fish.

So no guarantees about the fishing in the Marquesas can be made. Bait in good quantities for a few boats has been available in three different years during March, but bait was hard to find in one year during July. Tuna schools have been plentiful but wild during March. The possibilities of a paying trip during the early part of the year look better in the Marquesas than in the Tuamotus. ✶



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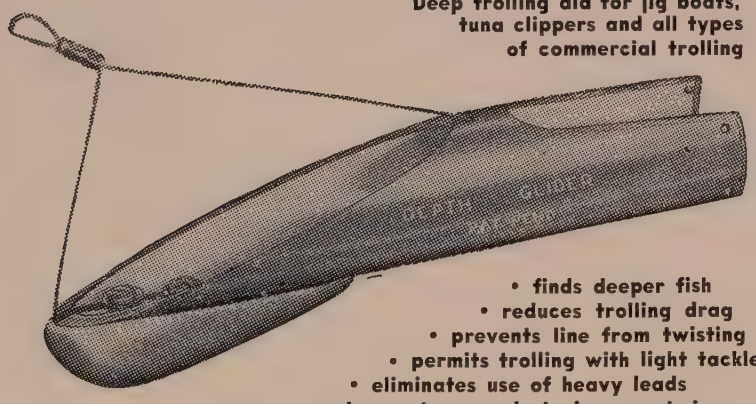

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Expanded Fisheries Research

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has approved legislation which will virtually double the funds available for Government research on the problems facing America's fishing industry.

The bill, sponsored by Congressmen from large fishing areas on both Coasts and the Great Lakes, authorizes the transfer of up to $3 million annually to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior. The funds will represent a portion of the revenue derived from duties on foreign imports.

Since the present Congressional appropriation to the Fish and Wildlife Service for fisheries research and market development is $3.6 million annually, officials of the Service point out the additional funds now available will permit a greatly-expanded program.

Representative Thor C. Tollefson, Republican, of Washington, one of the backers of the bill, pointed out that, among other things, the additional funds will allow expanded research in these fields:

1. The reason for the abrupt disappearance several years ago of the tuna pack from the shores of California.

2. The abnormal reduction last year of salmon in the Alaskan areas.

3. The disappearance of in-shore sardine schools off California.

4. The problem of the sea lamprey, a parasite which attacks and kills fish.

Mr. Tollefson also pointed out that the increased funds will allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to step up educational and market research programs designed to increase fish consumption in this country.

"We feel that expanded research will help us determine reasons why fishery resources disappear without warning, and perhaps reveal methods of preventing such future disasters," Mr. Tollefson said. "Research will also help us develop new or additional fishing fields."

The additional funds now available for fishery research will come out of that portion of duties revenue now provided the Department of Agriculture for similar research and development programs for agricultural products.

The new legislation was strongly supported by the National Fisheries Institute, which represents all segments of the fishing industry.

Fredrick McG. Bundy, chairman of the board of the National Fisheries Institute, hailed the new legislation as "a great help to America's oldest industry."

"We are sure the increased research and development programs now made possible will further protect our greatest natural resource," Mr. Bundy said.

Support of the bill was bi-partisan with Senator Saltonstall, Republican, of Massachusetts, teaming with Senator Kennedy, Democrat, of Massachusetts, to help get the bill through the Senate, and Representative John McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts, joining forces with Republican leaders to steer it through the House. *

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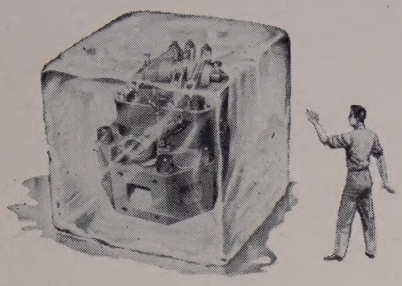

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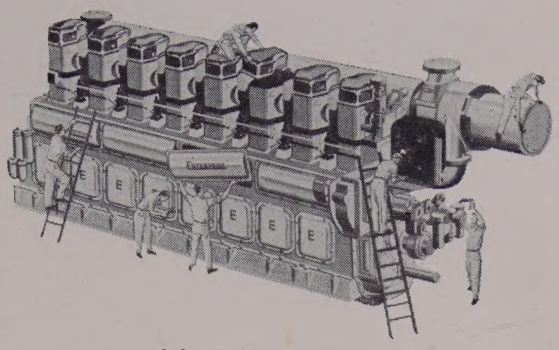

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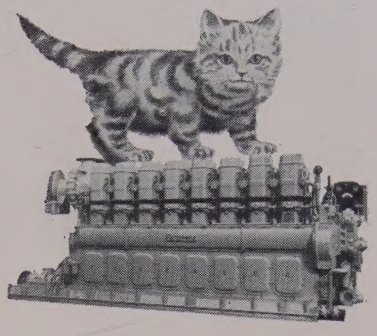

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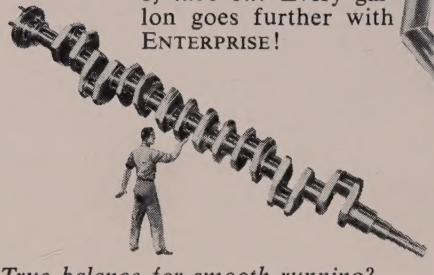
Sustained, continuous and economical performance ...hour after hour, year in and year out!

This is what you want in your next diesel engine. And this is what you will *get* with dependable ENTERPRISE Diesels.

Some of the key features that combine to make ENTERPRISE your best buy in heavy-duty diesels are shown here. There are many others you'll want to know about—up to the minute features of design, materials and construction that are the result of 35 years experience in power research and diesel engine building... features that contribute to the most efficient and reliable power available at a fraction of the cost you'd expect.

Your own comparison will prove that there is no finer diesel. Write for complete information on ENTERPRISE... *the choice of power experts.* Units from 75 to 2700 hp.

More hours per gallon of lube oil? Every gallon goes further with ENTERPRISE!



True balance for smooth running? ENTERPRISE takes the "jitters" out of diesel operation!

Top service... where and when you want it? ENTERPRISE customers get fast service... and parts within hours!

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100% paraffin base high V. I. motor oils, scientifically compounded with selected additives for heavy duty.

TYDOL HD—High Detergency... for any marine engine in normal heavy duty.

TYDOL HD S-1—Higher Detergency... for hard, heavy marine diesel service; for any engine subject to continued overloading.

TYDOL HD S-2—Highest Detergency... for marine engines in the most extreme service conditions.

Ask your nearby Flying "A" Representative which Tydol HD meets your needs.

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